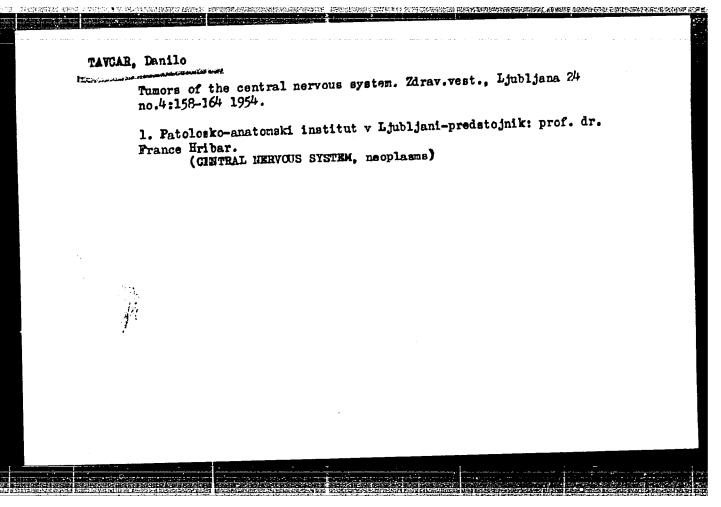
TAVCAR, Alois, dr.ing., prof., akad. (Zagreb, Ulica 8. maja 1945, br. 76)

Genetic research of the economically important properties of the agricultural plants of Southern Dalmatia. Ljetopis JAZU 64:321-324 '57 (publ. '60).

1. Poljoprivredno-sumarski fakultet Sveucilista u Zagrebu; clan Nadzornog odbora Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti-

International Conference on the Application of Induced Putations in Flant Breeding, Naklear energy, a 1 no.2/3:59 164.
]. University of Eagreb, Eagreb.



IHYCHK, 1.

YUGOSLAVIA

Docent DR B. VARGAZON and Prof Dr S. BANIC, Internal Medicine Clinic (Interna klinika), Head (Upravnik) Academician Prof Dr I. TAVCAR, and Department of Microbiology (Mikrobioloski institut), Head Prof Dr S. BANIC, Medical Faculty of University (Zdravniska fakulteta vseucilisca), Ljubljana.

"Role of C-Reactive Protein In Determining State of Rheumatic Disease."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 17, No 1, Jan 63; pp 24-26.

Abstract: Review of literature and authors! own experience with the CRP test. Table of presumably original data shows latex CRP test was positive in 26, doubtful in 2 and negative in 59 of 87 tests made in 76 patients with 12 diagnostic classifications. Two case reports, 6 Vestern references.

1/1

17

TAVCAR I. Interna Klinika Medicinske Fakultete, Ljubljana, Hipertonija in delozmoznost, Occupational aspects of hypertension, Zdravstveni Vestnik, Lublin 1949, 8/9-12 (152-154)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No 1-6

TAVCAR, I.

Tugoslavia (430)

Party of Slovenia). Vol. 12, no. 177,
December 22, 1951.

Bast European Accessions List. Library of
Congress, Vol. 1, no. 13, Hovember 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED "Card 2 of 2"

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GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

TAVCAR, J. (Geografsko drustvo Slovenije in Zemljepisni muzej Slovenije) Ljubjana.

Vol. 5, No. 2, 1958. Activity of the Ljubjana chapter of geographers and historians. p. 30

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April, 1959

TAVCAR, J.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

TAVCAR, J. (Geografsko drustvo Slovenije in Zemljepisni muzej Slovenije) Ljubjana.

Vol. 5, no. 4, 1958. Excu sion of the Geographical Society of Slovenia to Trieste and Venice. p. 27

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 4, April, 1959

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120016-3" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

TAVCAR. J.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

TAVCAR, J. (Geografsko drustvo Slovenije in Zemljepisni muzej Slovenije) Ljubjana.

Vol. 5, no. 4, 1958. Some thoughts concerning an inquiry. p. 19

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April, 1959

TAVCAR, J.

Dr. Zvonimir Dugacki.'s Industrijska geografija svijeta (Industrial Geography for Higher Classes of Gymnasiums); a book review, p. 31.

CEOGRAFSKI OBZORNIK. (Geografsko drustvo Slovenije in Zemljepisni muzej Slovenije) Ljubljana, Yugoslavia Vol. 6, no. 1/2, 1959.

Monthly list of Eastern European Accession Index (EEAI) LC vol. 8, No. 11 November 1959 Uncl.

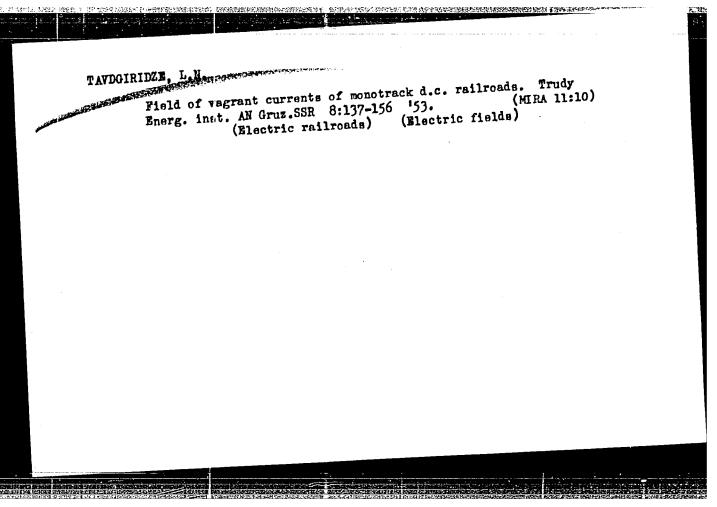
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TAVCAR, J.

Professor Pavao Kurtek's Geografija za vise razrede gimnazija (Geography for Higher Classes of Gymnasiums); a book review, p. 31.

ŒOGRAFSKI OBZORNIK. (Geografsko drustvo Slovenije in Zenljepisni muzej Slovenije) Ljublijana, Yugoslavia Vol. 6, no. 1/2, 1959.

Monthly list of Eastern European Accession Index (EEAI) IC vol. 8, No. 11 November 1959 Uncl.



TAYDGIRIDZE, L.N.

Investigation methods for vagrant current fields. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR (MIRA 7:4)
14 no.5:273-279 '53.

1. Akademiya mank Grusinskoy SSR. Institut energetiki. Tbilisi.

(Electric currents, Vagrant)

SOV/112-59-3-5179

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tavdgiridse L. N.

TITLE: Use of Recording Voltmeters and Volt-Hour Meters for Potential Measurements in a Stray-Current Field (Primeneniye registriruyushchikh vol'tmetrov i schetchikov vol'tchasov dlya potentsial'nykh izmereniy v pole bluzhdayushchikh tokov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta energ. AN GruzSSR, 1957, Vol 11, pp 127-136

ABSTRACT: Necessity and advantages of using recording voltmeters and volt-hour meters in corrosion investigations associated with stray currents are noted. Soviet industry does not produce continuous-type direct-acting recorders with a high enough (10,000-20,000 ohms/v) input resistance. It is recommended that special electron amplifiers supplied by 220/127/110-v AC network be manufactured; such devices would permit use of conventional recording instruments in the stray-current measurements. Amplifier characteristics

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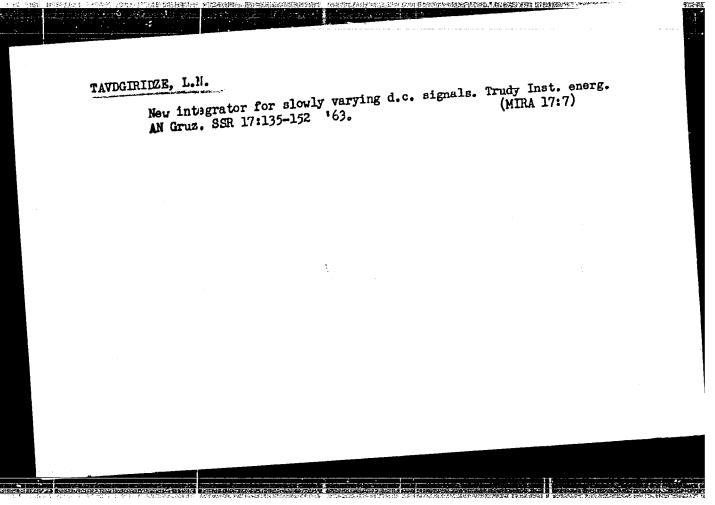
SOV/112-59-3-5179

Use of Recording Voltmeters and Volt-Hour Meters for Potential

and schemes intended for a recording voltmeter and a volt-hour meter are presented. Three scale spans are suggested: 6-0-6 v and 30-0-30 v for measurements on cables and piping and 75-0-75 v for track circuits. The amplifier circuit consists of two stages: (1) an end-device power amplifier with a cathode-follower circuit and (2) a primary-detector voltage amplifier. Basic circuit diagrams for the 3-span amplifier are given, as well as the wiring diagram of the amplifier for the polarized volt-hour meter that has a friction-compensating circuit. Testing of the above described amplifiers under unfavorable conditions in the track-rail circuits at the Suram Pass revealed their complete applicability for investigating stray currents under field conditions.

L.I.A.

Card 2/2



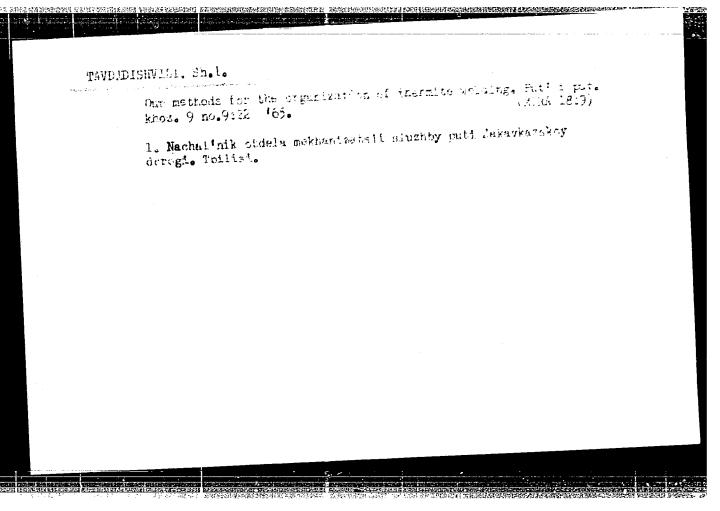
IJP(c) EWT(1)/1 SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/66/041,'002/0309/0313 L 36015-66 ACC NR: AP6027326 63 AUTHOR: Tavdgiridze, T. L.; Tsintsadze, N. L. ORG: Institute of Physics, AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi (Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR) TITLE: Passage of a fast charged particle through a weakly turbulent magnetoactive plasma_ SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 41, no. 2, 1966, 309-313 TOPIC TAGS: magnetoactive plasma, charged particle, fast particle, particle motion, plasma stability, plasma oscillation ABSTRACT: The authors consider the motion of a fast charged particle passing through a plasma within a constant magnetic field and in which high frequency longitudinal oscillations are excited. A general expression is obtained for the energy loss by a particle in a weakly turbulent plasma, and the loss is evaluated for a turbulent plasma in which the turbulence is due to beam instability. This paper was presented by Academician V. I. Mamasakhlisov on 4 October 1965. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas. [JPRS: 36,456] / SUBM DATE: 040et65 / ORIG REF: 002 SUB CODE: 20 Cord 1/1 mc

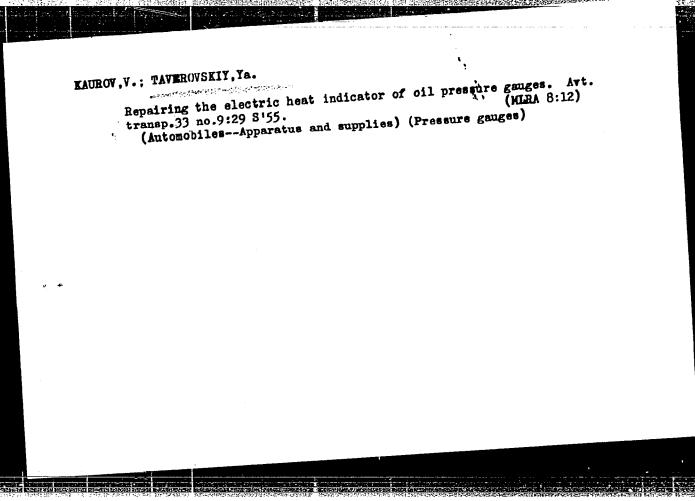
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L 02284-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/007/1155/1162 ACC NR: AP6025236 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/007/1155/1162 AUTHOR: Tavdgiridze, T.L.; Tsintsadze, N.L. B
ORG: none TITLE: Energy loss in the motion of a charged particle in a weakly turbulent magne-
SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 7, 1155-1162 SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 7, 1155-1162 TOPIC TAGS: turbulent plasma, plasma beam interaction, plasma charged particle, plasma instability, plasma oscillation, plasma wave, nonlinear effect plasma instability, plasma oscillation, plasma wave, nonlinear effect plasma instability, plasma in a constant magnetic field when the velocity of through a weakly turbulent plasma in a constant magnetic field when the velocity of the particle is high compared with the phase velocity of longitudinal (Langmuir) waves, the particle is high compared with the phase velocity of longitudinal (Langmuir) waves. The calculations are based on an expression given by B.B.Kadomtsev and V.I.Petviashvili the particle is high compared with the phase velocity of longitudinal (Langmuir) waves. (ZhETF, 43, 2234, 1964) for the nonline r correction to the resistivity tensor of the (ZhETF, 43, 2234, 1964) for the nonline r correction to the resistivity tensor of the smarter of the energy lost by the charged particle plasma. A general expression is derived for the energy lost by the charged particle in scattering Languair waves. This rather involved expression is discussed briefly plasma. A general expression is derived for the energy lost by the charged particle waves, in scattering Languair waves. This rather involved expression is discussed briefly plasma. A general expression is derived for the energy lost by the charged particle waves, in scattering Languair waves. This rather involved expression is discussed briefly plasma. A general expression is derived for the energy lost by the charged particle waves. This rather involved expression is discussed briefly plasma. A general expression is derived for the energy lost by the charged particle waves. This rather involved expression is discussed briefly plasma. A general technical particle waves. This rather involved expression is discussed briefly plasma. A general technical particle waves. This rather involved
frequency is much higher of UDC: 533.9
Card 1/2

The quality of inspection has been improved. Put' i put. khoz.

(MIRA 18:6)
9 no.3:37 '65.

1. Nachal'nik otdela mekhanizatsii sluzhby puti, Zakuwkazskaya doroga, Toilisi.





S/0135/64/000/002/0037/0037

ACCESSION NR: AF4013296

AUTHOR: Taver, Ye. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Corrosion stability of welded joints in Kh174614 steel

SOURCE: Synrochmoye proizvodatvo, no. 2, 1064, 37

TOPIC TAGS: steel, Kh17AG14 austemite steel, austemite steel, EP213 steel, Kh17 steel, Kh17T steel, Kh14G1/N3T steel, welding, welded connection, corrosion, weld corrosion, intergrenular corrosion

ABSTRACT: Steel Khl7AG14 has the following chemical composition: <0.15% C; < 0.8% Si; 13.5-15.5% lin; 16-18% Cr; < 0.6% Ni; 0.3-0.4% N; ≤ 0.02% S; ≤ 0.035% P. According to former investigations, the corrosion properties of this steel are close to those of Kh17, Kh17T, and Kh14Gl4N3T. Its welded connections had a tendency to develop intergrenular corrosion. It was previously established that steels contrining I'n end a carbon content which did not exceed 0.05-0.06% had no tendency toward intergramular corrosion after one hour tempering at 650C. This combination of factors was tested experimentally on Kh17AG14 steel. The samples (butt-welded by the argon arc method) were in the form of sheets 1.8 and 4 mm thick. The corrosion stability of welded seams was tested by the AM method (not described in the text).

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120016-3" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001**

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The basic metal as well as welded connections showed satisfactory resistance to intercrystalline corrosion. Steel with 0.06% carbon, heated for 2 1/2 hours at 650C, did develop a tendency toward corrosion. A short application of welding heat did not cause either the separation of the excees phase around the grain boundaries or the tendency toward intergranular corrosion. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

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ENCL: 00

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NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

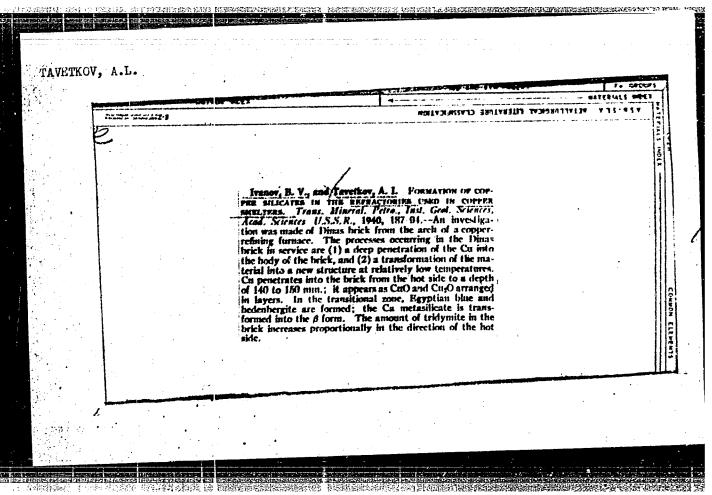
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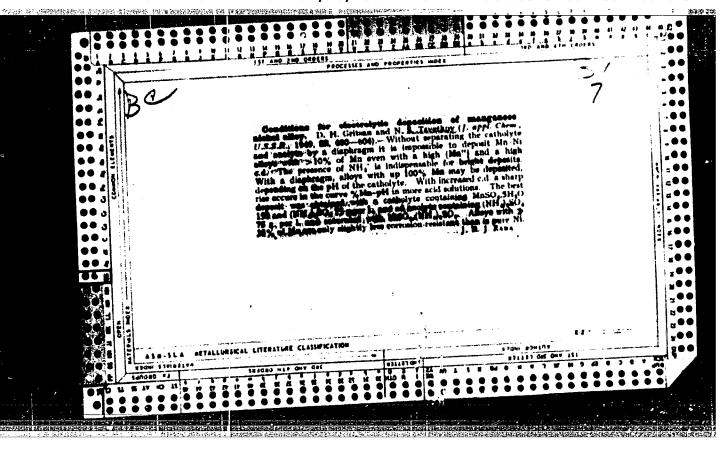
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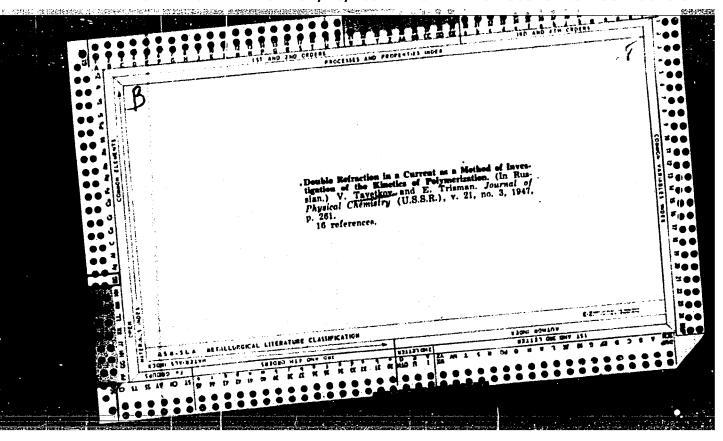
TAVETKOV, A.

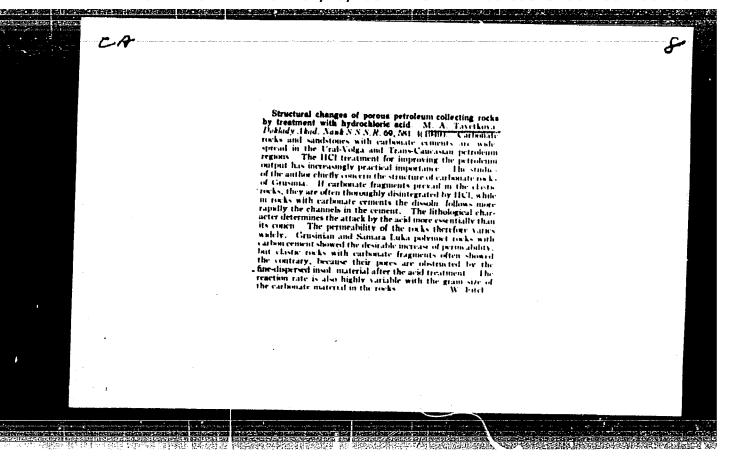
Let us develop amateur radio contests p. 7 RADIO. (Ministerstwo na poshtite, telegrafite, telefonite i radioto i Tsentralniia suvet na dobrovlanta organizatsiia za otbranata) Sofiya. Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

SCURCE: East European Accessions List EEAL Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956









05

ACCESSION NR: AP4006633

8/0089/63/015/006/0516/0517

AUTHORS: Popkov, K. K.; Tabolina, L. N.; Tavetkova, S. A.

TITLE: Dependence of heat release on the iron-water composition of a thermal shielding

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 6, 1963, 516-517

TOPIC TAGS: thermal shielding, nuclear reactor, reactor, shielding, iron water shielding, reactor shielding, radiative capture

ABSTRACT: A design diagram consisting of a thermal shielding, the vessel of a water-moderated water cooled reactor and primary shielding water were examined with a view to determining the relationship between the heat-release in a reactor vessel and the iron-water composition of the thermal shielding. An electronic computer was used to calculate the space-energy distribution of the neutron fluxes, according to a seven-group scheme proposed by (D. L. Broder, etc., Atomnaya Energiya, 12, 129 (1962)), in order to determine the distribution function of the neutron capture density. The calculated

Card 1/\$2

ACCESSION NR: AP4006633

distribution magnitudes of the specific heat release from an iron plate are represented in the enclosure, Fig. 2, and the various components of the heat release, as determined by the iron concentration as shown in the enclosure, Fig. 3. When the iron concentration in the thermal shielding is low, the heat release is occasioned primarily by the gamma-radia ion from the reactor core. The heat release components, determined by the absorption of capture gammaradiation, decrease with the increasing iron content in the thermal shielding to 65-70%, and then increase again. This is due to the changing absorptive properties of the iron-water shielding in relation to neutrons. The minimum heat release corresponds to 70% volume concentration of iron in the thermal shielding.
"The authors are grateful to D. L. Broder for his interest in this project, and to I. A. Kulikova and Ye. A. Pavlova for programming the multigroup calculations." Orig. art. has: 3 Figures and 1 Formula.

ASSOCIATION: None SUBMITTED: 21Mar63

SUB CODE: NS

DATE ACQ: 07Jan64 NR REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 03 OTHER: 001

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Card 2/\$2

TSUKERVANIK, I.P., TAVEYLVA, K.H.

Benzene

Alkylation of aromatic compounds with alcohols in the presence of aluminum chloride. Part 15. Alkylation of benzene in a continuous action apparatus. Zhur. ob. khim. 22, no. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,

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TSUKERVANIK, I.P., TAVEYEVA, KH.

Alkylation

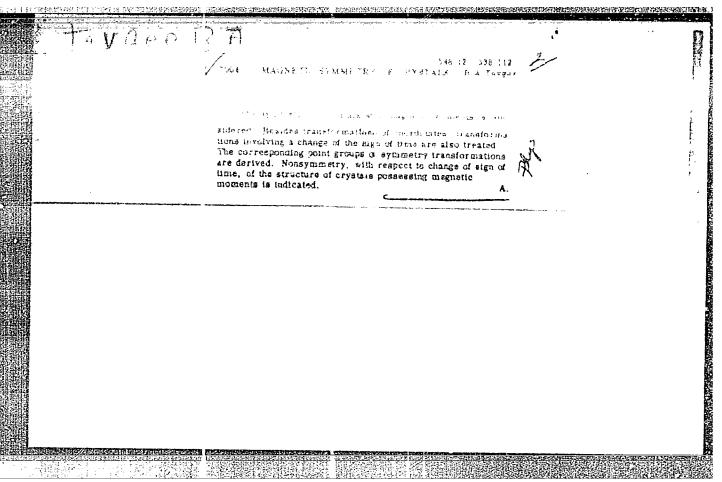
Alkylation of aromatic compounds with alcohols in the presence of aluminum chloride. Part 15. Alkylation of benzene in a continuous action apparatus. Zhur. ob. khim. 22, no. 6, 1952.

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Space-time molecular	Space-time symmetry of crystals computed in the presence of molecular corrants. Uch.zap.Kalin.gos.ped.inst.no.2:77-87 '56. (MLRA 10:1)						
	(Grystallography)						



AUTHOR: Tavger, B.A. 70-3-3-15/36

TITLE: The Symmetry of Ferromagnetics and Antiferromagnetics (Simmetriya ferromagnetnikov i antiferromagnetikov)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 3, pp 339 - 341 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Ferro- and antiferro-magnetics have the symmetry of a spinning top. The usual crystallographic symmetry notation does not, therefore, fully characterise the symmetry of a magnetic material (macroscopic symmetry corresponding to one of the 32 point groups). It is necessary to introduce the concept of invariance or otherwise under a time inversion which reverses H, an axial vector, but not E, a polar vector. The time inversion operation is denoted here by underlining. The operation 1 can be combined with the 32 point groups to give 58 groups. These groups formally correspond to the symmetry groups of bounded figures with oriented faces developed by Shubnikov. The pseudo-vector of magnetic moment has the symmetry of mmm. This can be allowed in the various crystal classes in the following ways:

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The Symmetry of Ferromagnetics and Antiferromagnetics 70-3-3-15/36

Direction of magnetic moment in triclinic classes 1 and 1 - arbitrary

in class 2 , parallel to the axis

2 , perp. to the axis

m , parallel to the plane

m , perp. to the plane

2/m , parallel to the axis

2/m , perp. to the axis

222 and 2mm, along 2-fold axis

2mm , perp. to axis

mmm, perp. to the m plane

in all uniaxial classes, 4, 42, 4/m, 4mm, 4/mmm, 4, 42m, 3, 32, 3m, 3, 3m, 6, 6m2, 6, 62, 6/m, 6mm, 6/mmm the direction is along the unique axis. In one of the classes permitting ferromagnetism, anti-ferromagnetism may in fact occur. In antiferromagnetics which are weakly ferromagnetic, the direction of the spins does not coincide with the direction of magnetisation. This is possible for the classes 1, 1, 2, 2,

Card2/3 m, m, 2/m, 2/m, 2/m, 222, 2mm, 2mm, and mmm.

The Symmetry of Ferromagnetics and Antiferromagnetics 70-3-3-15/36 There are 1 table and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet

and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Moscow State Pedagogic Institute)

SUBMITTED:

February 27, 1958

Card 3/3

C-YNDERSCHER PRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY OF T

AUTHOR: Tayger, B.A. 70-3-3-16/36

TITLE: The Symmetry of Piezo-magnetism in Antiferromagnetics (Simmetriya p'yezomagnetizma antiferromagnetikov)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 3, pp 342 - 345 (USSR).

On the basis of the symmetry of magnetisation the ABSTRACT: possibility of the occurrence of piezomagnetism in antiferromagnetics is examined. 16 possible types of tensorial description are found for the magnetic piezo moduli. It is shown that piezomagnetism cannot occur in those classes of magnetisation symmetry which contain the operation of inversion of space and time co-ordinates nor in the classes 43m, 43 and m3m (T_d , O and O_h). Piezomagnetism has not been observed experimentally and on the basis of invariance under a time inversion Zocher and Török (Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA, 1953, Vol 39, p 681) have argued that it is impossible. However, crystals of ferromagnetics and antiferromagnetics are not invariant with respect to a time inversion and can therefore show piezomagnetism. A possible mechanism for piezomagnetism may be a slight rotation of aligned spins by a mechanical deformation. The production of a magnetic moment m; by a Card1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120016-3"

The Symmetry of Piezomagnetism in Antiferromagnetics 70-3-3-16/36 strain tensor skl can be described by mi = aiklskl where aikl is the tensorial notation for the piezomagnetic moduli. m_1 is not a pure vector but an axial vector and s_{kl} The symmetry of a piezomagnetic imposes assumed symmetrical. limitations on aikl as follows: class of magnetic symmetry, number of independent components 1, 1 18 components; 2, m, 2/m, 10 components; 2, m, 2/m, 8 components; 3, 3, 6 components; 222, 2mm, mm, mmm, 5 components; 4, 6, 6, 4, 4/m, 6/m, 4 components; 32, 3m, 3m, 4 components; 4, 4, 4/m; 4 components; 222, 2mm, mmm, 3 components; 42, 62, 4mm, 6mm, 42m, 62m, 4/mmm, 6/mmm, 3 components; 42, 4mm, 42m, 42m, 4/mmm, 2 components; 32, 3m, 3m, 2 components; 6, 6, 6/m, 2 components; 42, 62, 42m, 62m, 4/mmm, 6/mmm, 4mm, 6mm, 1 component; 62m, 62m, 62, 6mm, 6/mmm, 1 component; 23, m3, Card2/3 43m, 43, m3m, 1 component. In the remaining 21 classes all

The Symmetry of Piezomagnetism in Antiferromagnetics 70-3-3-16/36

components are zero.

There are 1 table and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED:

February 27, 1958

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SOV/70-3-6-21/25

The Symmetry of the Magnetostrictive Properties of Crystals

Class	Direction of mag.mom.	Symmetry	Q- +-
32,3 <u>m,3m,6n2</u>	along main axis	of tensor.	Cpts.
4mm, 42, 42m, 4/mmm	along main axis	4/mmm	6
6,62,6/m,6mm,6/mm	<u>m</u>		
∞√m <u>mm</u>	along main axis	∞/mmm	5
cubic structure	along cube edge	432	3
polycrystalline texture	arbitrary	∞/∞ m	2

There are 31 magnetic classes. There are 1 table and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS:

Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of

Crystallography of the Ac.Sc.USSR) and

Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute) September 13, 1958

SUBMITTED:

Card 2/2

24 (0) AUTHOR:

Tavger, B. A.

sov/56-35-2-22/60

TITLE:

The Splitting-Up of Atomic Terms With Integral Total Angular Momenta in a Magnetic Crystal

(Rasshchepleniye atomnykh termov s tselochislennym

polnym momentom v magnitnom kristalle)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958,

Vol 35, Nr 2, pp 467-473 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author suggests a method which facilitates the determination of degeneration occurring as a result magnetic symmetry. Basing upon the ideas developed by Bethe (Bete) (Ref 1) concerning the splitting-up of atomic terms under the influence of the field in the crystal, an analysis is developed for the splitting-up of terms in the magnetic crystal. Here the assumption that the total angular momentum

of an atom is integral serves as a basis. The results obtained are compared with the splitting-up of atomic terms

in non-magnetic crystals. It is found that magnetic

interaction in the crystal not always compensates degeneration of the energy levels in the atom completely. It is shown that

Card 1/2

the results obtained can also be used for the purpose of

The Splitting Up of Atomic Terms With Integral Total Angular Momenta in a Magnetic Crystal

sov/56-35-2-22/60

determining the splitting-up of the atomic terms of an atom in a non-magnetic crystal which, however, is located in a nagnetic field. Three tables show the results obtained for a large number of magnetic classes G and the sub-groups H. In conclusion the author thanks L. D. Landau, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR and Professor B. T. Geylikman for their discussions. There are 4 tables and 5 references, 3 of which

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED:

March 27, 1958

Card 2/2

TAVGER, B.A., Cand Phys Math Sci — (diss) "Magnetic symmetry of crystals and properties of ferromagnetics and antiferromagnetics." Mos, 1959, 10 pp (Mos State Pedagogical Inst im V.I. Lenin) 150 copies. Bibliography at end of text (20 titles) (KL, 34-59, 111)

- 13 -

24,200 (1035, 1160, 1482)

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5/070/60/005/005/003/017 E132/E360

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

Tavger, B.A.

The Limiting Magnetic Symmetry of Physical Systems

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 677 - 680

TEXT: The limiting groups of magnetic symmetry are, in the international notation, ∞ , ∞ m, ∞ /m, ∞ 2, ∞ /mm, ∞ ∞ , ∞ ∞ m, (Curie's groups) and ∞ m, ∞ /m, ∞ 2, ∞ /mm. ∞ /mm, ∞ /mm, ∞ /mm, ∞ /m . The latter seven groups contain an antisymmetry element denoted by underlining. As deduced by Shubnikov these groups describe textures and the antisymmetry is called black and white. Here, however, the magnetic groups are formally isomorphous but the antisymmetry element is one of time reversal R . Sketches illustrate the groups. In a paramagnetic material the magnetic field H and the induction B are related by $B_i = \mu_{ij}B_j$ where μ is a tensor of the second rank.

The symmetry of the medium reduces the number of components of μ which can be independent. In a gyrotropic medium of symmetry ∞ /mm the number of components in μ are reduced to

Card 1/3

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S/070/60/005/005/003/017 E132/E360

The Limiting Magnetic Symmetry of Physical Systems

$$\begin{pmatrix} & \mu_{11} & \mu_{12} & 0 \\ & \mu_{12} & \mu_{11} & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & \mu_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

The effect of R can be found by considering that φ in the expression $\mu = \mu^0 e^{i\varphi}$ represents the exponential decay of a wave in the medium. If time is reversed the wave grows instead of dying away and the sign of φ is reversed. The action of R on μ is then to transform it into its complex conjugate. Applying R in the above example we have $\mu_{11} = \mu_{11}^2$, $\mu_{53} = \mu_{53}^2$ and $\mu_{12} = -\mu_{12}^2$. This means that μ_{11} and μ_{33} are real and μ_{12} is imaginary. The symmetry of a natural unpolarised beam of light is ∞/mn . A heated wire emitting electrons has the symmetry ∞/mn and a spherically symmetrical electron emitter Card 2/3

84778

s/070/60/005/005/003/017

The Limiting Magnetic Symmetry of Physical Systems

has the symmetry $\infty \infty m$. A magnet with a current along its axis has the symmetry 002. A magnetic quadrupole has the There 1 figure and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni

N.I. Lobachevskogo (Physics-technical Institute of Gor'kiy University imeni N.I. Lobachevskiy)

SUBMITTED:

December 29, 1959

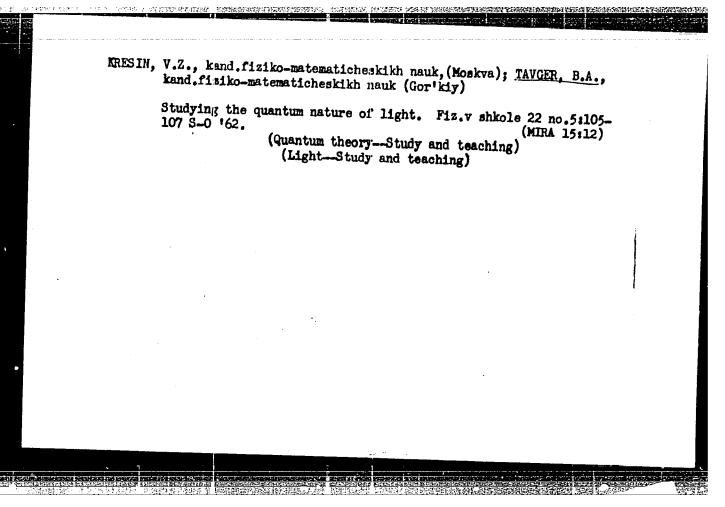
Card 3/3

TAVGER, B.A. (g. For'kiy); ZALESSKIY, L.i.

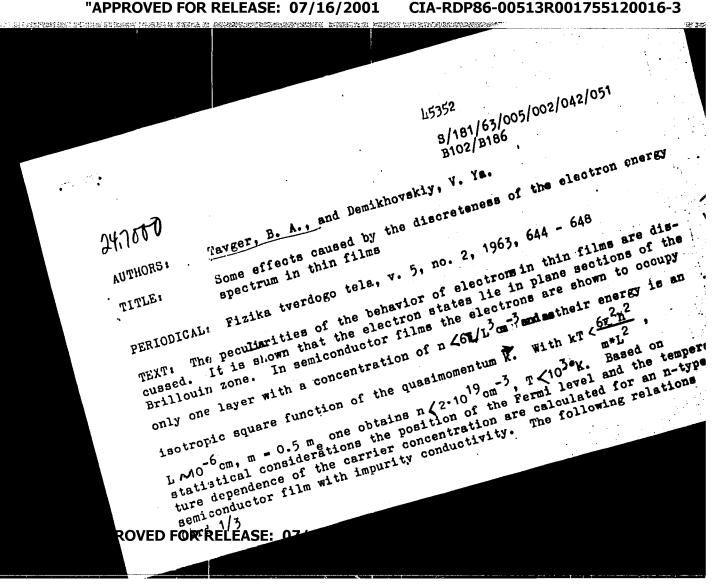
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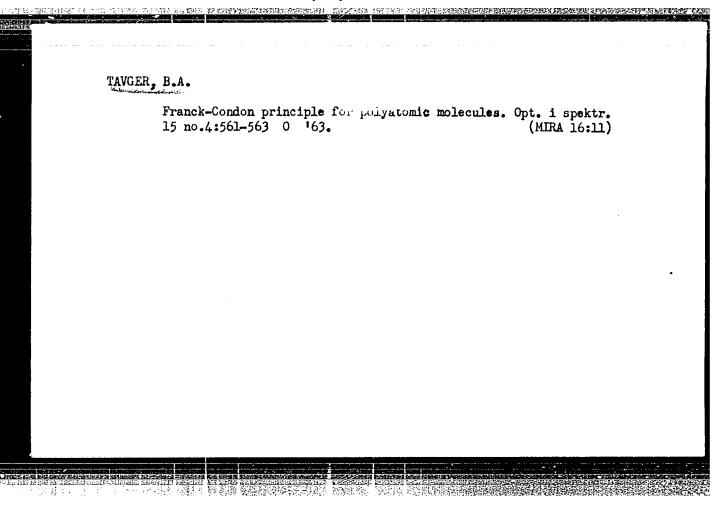
moment $M = (N_+ - N_-)\mu$ where μ is Bohr's magneton $N_+(N_-)$ is the occupation number of states with positive (negative) projections of the spin onto the field direction. Electrons with positive (negative) spin projections will occupy all states up to the energy $\eta + \mu H$ ($\eta - \mu H$), so the magnetic moment

can be given by M If the field is strong enough (kT<AB

(MH max) the magnetic susceptibility pulsates. This is also the case if the effective-mass approximation cannot be applied. The pulsation arises in the same range as the de Haas - van Alphen effect but also in metals that do not show the latter. The film has to have a certain thickness: for $E_d = 0.1$ ev and $H \sim 5 \cdot 10^4$ gauss, it should equate 200 atomic layers.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. I. Lobachevekogo (Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy) SUBMITTED: June 11, 1962 (initially)

September 27, 1962 (after revision) Card 3/3



DEMIKHOVSKIY, V.Ya.; TAVGAR, B.A.

Degree of magnetization of thin ferromagnetic films at low temperatures. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.4:1156-1158 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

ACCESSION NR: AP4019874

8/0181/64/006/003/0960/0962

AUTHORS: Demikhovskiy, V. Ya.; Tavger, B. A.

TITLE: Scattering of electrons by acoustical vibrations in thin semiconducting films

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 3, 1964, 960-962

TOPIC TAGS: electron scattering, acoustical vibration, semiconductor, boundary defect, electron function, Brillouin zone, thin film, semiconductor surface

ABSTRACT: The authors have attempted to explain the increase in resistivity with decrease in thickness on the basis of peculiarities in the electron state of the film. They have used a model of an ideal crystal with no consideration of scattering at boundary defects. If the wave length of vibration is small, compared with the thickness of the film, then the film may be considered a massive sample. The authors have examined temperatures at which this is true, and they have found that the model is valid for films on the order of 10-5 cm thick in the temperature range 5-50K and for films 3-10-6 cm thick in the temperature range 15-500K. From

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019874

an examination of the electron function and relaxation time, the authors demonstrate that the electron pulse is determined by the temperature up to that temperature at which the electron state is disposed in a single plane cutting the Brillouin zone. Therefore, in the thickness and temperature interval examined, the relaxation time in a film proves to be lower than in massive material, and it decreases with decrease in thickness. The authors thus conclude that the high resistance of a semiconducting film as compared with the resistance of massive samples may be explained on the basis of this "ideal" film, i.e., without consideration of surface defects. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Gon kovskiy Issledovatel skiy fisiko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Gorkiy Research Physicolechnical Institute)

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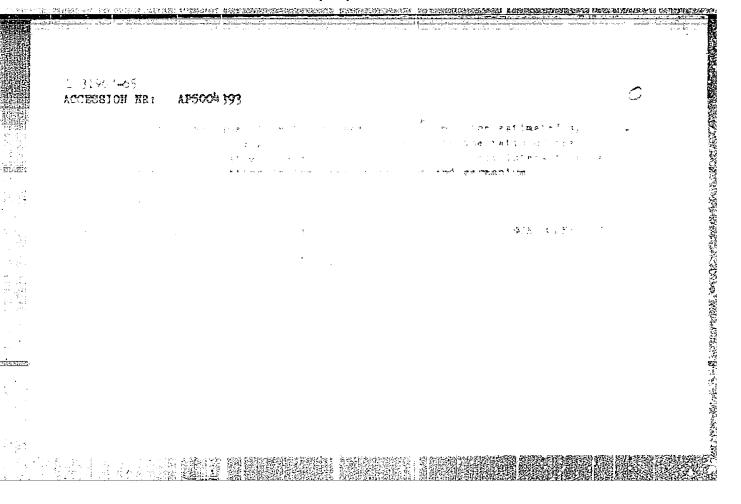
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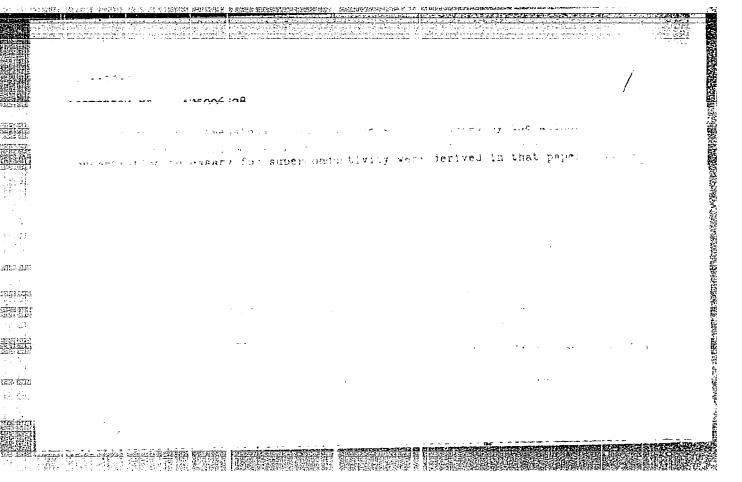
JD/GG EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) L 6476-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/004/0160/0164 ACC NRi AP5025252 AUTHOR: Kresin, V. Z. Tavger, B. A. ORG: Moscow State Extension Pedagogical Institute (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy zaochnyy pedagogicheskiy institut) TITLE: Possible superconductivity mechanism in crystalline films SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu (Prilozheniye), v. 2, no. 4, 1965, 160-164 TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, electron state, band spectrum, semiconducting film ABSTRACT: The authors consider one possibility of establishment of a superconducting state, due to the presence of different groups of electrons in a crystalline film. The interaction between the electrons of these groups leads, if certain conditions are satisfied, to Cooper pairing. Different groups of electronic states (subbands) arise in the film because of the finite character of the transverse motion of the electrons (holes), and in each n-th group the state is given by the longitudinal projection of the quasimomentum. In addition, in semiconducting films the degeneracy of the edge of the band, frequently encountered in bulky samples, is lifted because of the decrease in symmetry, leading to the formation of two or more two-dimensional bands, with the edges of the bands shifting relative to one another, and with the electrons differing in their effective masses and wave functions. A quantitative calculation of the effect is made for a model corresponding to the possible band struc-Card 1/2

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ASSOCIATION: none

SUBSTITED: 24Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: 59, EM

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L 29298-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)	GG		-1000
ACC NR: AP6012454	SOURCE CODE: UN/01	181/66/008/004/1008/1	1015
AUTHORS: Kogan, V. G.; Tavg	er, B. A.		63 59
ORG: Gor'kiy State Universite gosudarstvennyy universitet)	y im. N. I. Lotach	and the second s	-
TITLE: Superconductivity in	thin nondegenerate	semiconductor films	
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela	, v. 8, no. 4, 196	6, 1008-1012	
TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity carrier, semiconductor band stemperature.		film, semiconductor density, critical	
ABSTRACT: This is a continua (Tavger, with V. Ya. Demikhov shown that conditions for reaductors can be improved by prefilm. The present acticle convalley semiconductor film. By states lie in a two-dimensions is the same as for a bulky same of the appearance of superconductor 1/2	skiy ZhETF v. 48, lization of superceparing the sample usiders the supercy using a model in all Brillouin ronemple, the authors	748, 1965), where it conductivity in semic in the form of a the conductivity of a man which the electron and the phonon spect investigate the depe	was con- nin ny- crum endence
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the carrier density, and on the depths of the impurity levels. The results show that the superconductivity region has two critical limiting temperatures, and that there is no superconductivity from zero temperature to the lower critical temperature. This means that in this temperature interval the electron attraction does not lead to Cooper pairing. The critical temperatures depend strongly on the difference between the depth of the donor levels and the energy gap. When this difference is zero, the lower critical temperature vanishes. With decreasing thickness, the lower critical temperature increases and the higher critical temperature decreases. The authors thank V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich for valuable remarks, B. T. Geylikman, and V. Z. Kresin for useful discussions, and V. Ya. Demikhovskiy for continuous interest in the work and a fruitful discussion. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 14 formulas. SUB CODE: 20/ SUEM DATE: 23Ju165/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002	de mention and specific and companies and co
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L 41755-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) WG/JD

ACC NR: AP6011916

SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/66/009/002/0308/0313_

AUTHOR: Sokolov, V. M.; Tavger, B. A.

76 n

ORG: Scientific-Research Physico-Technical Institute, Gor'kiy University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete)

TITLE: Nonuniform-magnetisation model in the theory of spin-wave resonance in a thin ferromagnetic film

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 9, no. 2, 1966, 308-313

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic film, spin resonance , magnetication

ABSTRACT: The boundary conditions are assigned in accordance with two conventional extreme cases: (1) A fixed boundary, $|m^-|_{0,L}=0$ (E. Hirota, J.

Phys. Soc. Japan, v. 19, no. 3, 1964) and a free boundary, $\frac{\partial m^{-}}{\partial z}\Big|_{0,L} = 0$. (A. M. Portis, Appl. Phys. Letters, v. 2, 69, 1963). It is also assumed that the

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ACC NR: AP6011916

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magnetization nonuniformity is due to the excitation of spin waves and exists even in a perfect film. Thus, the definition of the boundary conditions results in a concrete form of the nonuniform magnetization. For fixed boundary conditions, the found "natural" nonuniformity contradicts the E. Hirota results. The problem of spin-wave resonance, under fixed boundary conditions, is solved by the disturbance method; in the first order, the energy correction is given by:

$$z_n^{(1)} = \int m_{\pi,n}^+ \hat{W} m_{\pi,n}^- dv = \frac{\mu M_0 kT}{4AL} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left| \ln \left(1 - e^{-n^2/\epsilon} \right) \right| + \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \left| \ln \left(1 - e^{-p^2/\epsilon} \right) \right| \right],$$

which is claimed to be in agreement with known experimental data. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank V. V. Vas'kin, V. Ya. Demikhovskiy, and M. Ya. Shirobokov for useful discussions, and V. S. Metrikin for carrying out the calculations." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 21 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 09Jul65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 006

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EVIT (1)/EWI (m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) L 43703-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/006/1689/1698 ACC NRI AP6020228 AUTHOR: Kresin, V. Z.; Tavger. B. A. ORG: Moscow State Correspondence Pedagogical Institute (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy zaochnyy pedagogicheskiy jństitut) TITLE: Superconducting transition temperature of a thin film SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 50, no. 6, 1966, 1689-1698 TOPIC TAGS: magnetic thin film, electron interaction, phonon interaction, temperature measurement, superconductivity ABSTRACT: It has been shown that the normal electron-phonon interaction leads to an increase in the critical temperature Tk with a decrease in film thickness L because of the special nature of the electron pairing. The increase in Tk is particularly large for $L \sim 10^{-4}$ cm. With a further decrease in $L (L \le 10^{-1} \text{ cm})$ the dependence becomes exponential. The results include the experimental data.

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presence of differ authors thank B.	he possibility of an electent electron groups in the C. Geylikman for his contact. Kirzhnits, A. I. Lassions. Orig. art. has:	tron mechanism, deter le film, has been invest nstant interest in this w rkin, and L. P. Pitaye	inition by the cigated. The cork and valuable vskiy for their
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ACC NR: AP6019004

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/006/1147/1148

AUTHOR: Demikhovskiy, V. Ya.; Tavger, B. A.

43 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for studying the phenomenon of quantization of electron energy in a thin film

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 6, 1966, 1147-1148

TOPIC TAGS: quantum electronics, semiconducting film, electron energy

ABSTRACT: A method is suggested for experimentally studying the quantized energy spectrum in thin semiconductor or semimetal films. The experimental device includes two thin films having the same conductance type separated by a dielectric layer. The current between the films is realized through tunnel transitions at the dielectric. The current starts to flow when a populated level of

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The authors wish to thank M. Ya. Shirokobokov for his constant interest, and V. B. Sandomirskiy for valuable discussions. "Orig. art formulas. UB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 27Sep65 / ORIG REF: 006	bove relation ch lower than be blurred. crest in the

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ACC NRI AP6031444

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/002/0528/0535

19-

AUTHOR: Tayger, B. A.; Yerukhimov, M. Sh.

ORG: Gor'kiy State University (Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Nonlinear dependence of current on the electric field in a thin semiconduct-

ing film in a quantizing magnetic field

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 51, no. 2, 1966, 528-535

TOPIC TAGS: electric field, semiconducting film, matrix element, electron motion, electron scattering, strong magnetic field, electric current

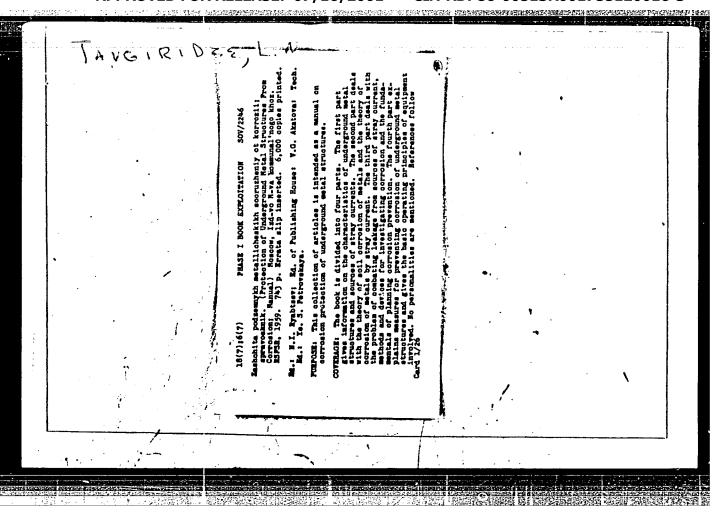
ABSTRACT: Quantum transverse galvanomagnetic phenomena in a thin semiconducting film are investigated by the method of a density matrix. Quantization of transverse electron motion in the film is taken into account. Electron scattering is calculated by the perturbation theory. It is found that the dissipative current along the film depends on the applied electric field in a nonanalytic manner in the vicinity of zero, namely $I \sim \exp\left(-1/2\varepsilon^2\right)$ and, hence, in contrast to massive semiconductors, the Ohm law does not hold in a thin semiconducting film. A monotonous dependence of the current on the value of the magnetic field is obtained, whereupon

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he current decreases exponentially for strong me he decrease of film thickness results in an increase. The Hall current proves to be the same as that in authors thank the associates of the Department of State University for valuable discussions, and V. Their help in calculations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure authors' abstract] SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Feb66/ ORIG	a massive semiconductor. The f Theoretical Physics, Gor'kiy Metrikin and L. Paramonov for lire and 23 formulas. [Based on
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Protection of Underground Metal (Cont.) SOV/2246	
Special cases in which there is no grounding Special cases in which there is a grounding but no	234
free sections 2. Section of rail network with two-sided drainage and	238
uniformly distributed load	245 246
Design formulas for the general case Special cases in which there is no grounding Special cases in which there is a grounding but no	248
Special cases in which there is a grounding but no free sections	251 258
IV. Fundamentals of the theory of the stray current field 1. Field of an extended conductor with leakage (B. G.	258
Lortkipanidze)	
ors extended in a field of stray currents (L.D. Razumov)	264
3. Substitution diagrams (L.N. Tavgiridze, Candidate of Technical Sciences)	271
Two-circuit diagram with three conductances 4. Field of a section of streetcar track	271 279
Card 11/26	
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TAVIC, F.

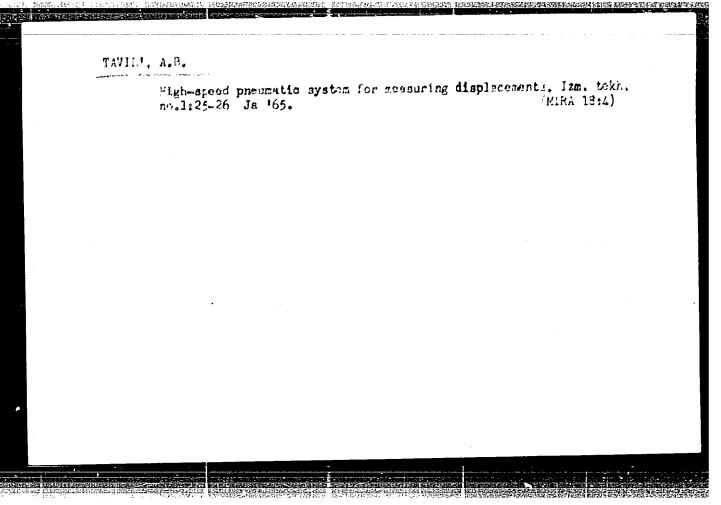
Mud and points. p. 690. Six-Day Race through the eyes of foreigners. p. 691.

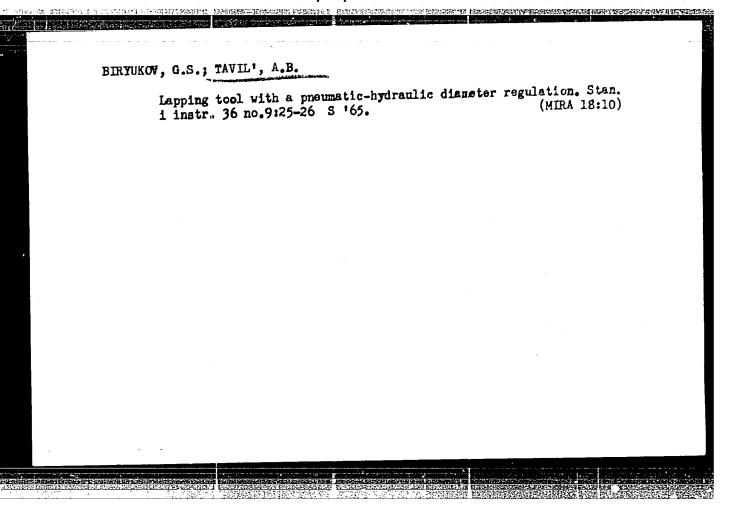
Vol. 9, no. 22; Oct. 1955 SVET MOTORU Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

ZAIMAN, M.W.; ELIAS, A.; BRADIN, Z.L.; PELLE, A.; GHIMIS, L.; IOTCOVICI, S.; TAVIE, A., tehnician

Serological studies of mumps vaccination. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 16 no.2:129-133 '65.





TAVIDADOVA, T. ".

Tavildarova, T. F. - "Eccloric study of cattle in the Uzbek SSR", Stornik po zootekhnii i parazito logii, Tashkent, 1988, p. 5-23, - Bibliog: 31 item.

SO: U-3261, 10 April, 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 11, 1949).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120016-3

USSE/Biology - Cattle Jun 50

"New Briced of Cattle - Kazakh White-Headed Breed,"
N. Z. Zaliakberov, Cand Agr Sci, T. F. Tavildarove, Cand Agr Sci, T. F. Tavildarove, Cand Agr Sci, Inst off Zaliante, All-Union Order of Lenin Acad Agr Sci.

Section V. I. Henim

"Dok v-s Ak Selkhoz Nauk" No 6, pp 14-18

Cites data on productivity of milk and meat of several herds of new breed developed by inter-breeding, started in 1932, of local cattle with Herefords imported from England and Uruguay. Submitted 20 Jan 50 by Acad Ye. F. Liskun.

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle

Q-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 3, 1958, 12058

Author : Tavildarova T. F., Gordiyenko M. F.

Inst

Title : Utilization of Measurements in the Evaluation of the Body Build of Cattle (Ispol'zovaniye promerov dlya otsenki teloslozheniya krupnogo rogatogo skota)

Orig Pub: Tr. Alma-Atinsk. zoovet. in-ta, 1956, 9, 24-35

Abstract: Expeditionary data consisting of measurements, live weight and evaluation of the exterior of animals of various breeds, namely White Head Kazakh, Ala-Tau, Aulie-Ata, Red Steppe, and local Kazakh cattle (1949-1951), were used. The Red Steppe breed was represented chiefly by crossbreeds of the 2nd and 3rd generations. The distinguishing traits of basic differences in the exterior of animals of

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USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle.

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Abs. Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21224

Author

: Tavildaroya T

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Title

: Methods of Improving Cattle in Kazakhstan

Orig Pub

t S.-kh. Kazakhstana, 1958, No 1, 20-23

Abstract

the beginning of 1956, the Kazakhskaya Belogolovaya breed constituted 31 percent of the total livestock population in Kazakhstan, whereas the Alatauskaya breed constituted 14 percent, the Red Steppe breed 27 percent, the Simmenthal breed 14 percent, the Aulieatinskaya breed 3 percent, the Astrakhanskaya breed 4 percent, and the hybrids of other breeds as well as improved breeds 8 percent. Of the total livestock population of the Kazakhskaya Belogolovaya, Alatauskaya and Aulieatinskaya breeds, purebred animals constitute only 10 - 12 percent.

Card 1/2

35

USSR / Form Animals. Cattle.

3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 5, 1959, No. 21224

It is necessary to continue the absorptive crossing of late generation hybrids with unimproved cattle, with subsequent reinforcement of desirable thoroughbred types which were established at various farms. In Kazakhstan the Aulieatinskaya breed is improved with the Estonian Black-spotted breed, the Red Steppe breed with the brown Latvian breed; the work of alternate crossing (Kazakhskaya Belogolovaya I Aberdeen-Angus I Santa Gertrudis) has begun. It is imperative to create strains as well as families within the breeds while preserving the singular breed, and to work out basic rules of thorough-breeding with individual breeds. -- K. M. Lyutikov

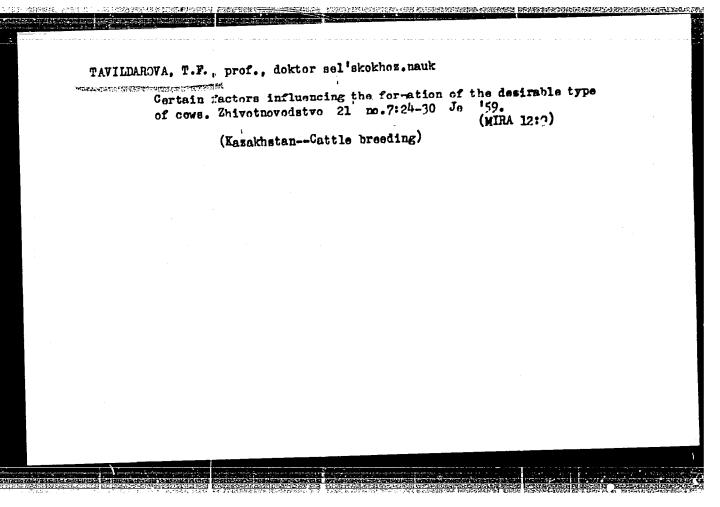
Card 2/2

TAVILDAROVA, T.F., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Structure of the cattle breed. Zhivotnovodstvo'20 no. 7:56-58
Jl '58.

1. Alma-Atinskiy zooveterinarnyy institut.

(Cattle breeding)



KHONIN, V.A.; SUCHKOV, M.A.; BESSONOV, A.A.; Prinimala uchastiye TAVILDAROVA, T.F., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, prof.; NAZARENKO, L.I., red.; NAGIBIN, P.A., tekhn. red.

[State herdbook of Red Steppe cattle] Gosudarstvennaia plemennaia kniga krupnogo rogatogo skota krasnoi stepnoi porody.

Alma-Ata, Kazsel'khozgiz. Vol.14 [Karaganda and North Kazakhstan Frovinces in the Kazakh S.S.R.] Karagandinskaia i Severo-Kazakhstanskaia oblasti Kazakhskoi SSR. 1962. 410 p.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Kanakh S.S.R. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva.

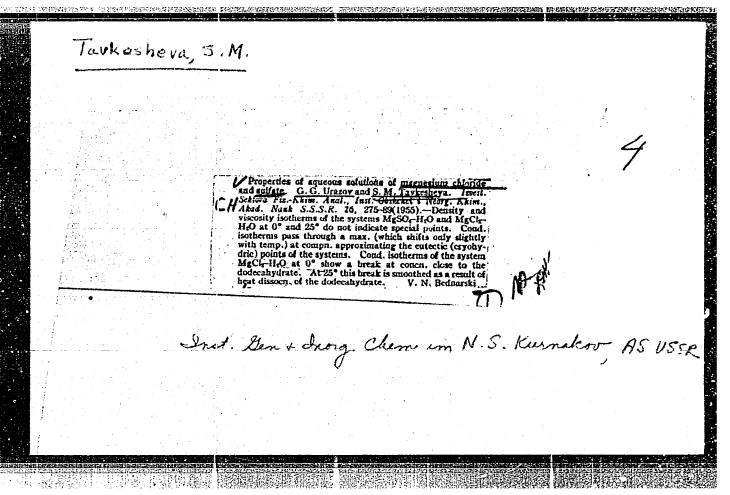
TATKESHEVA, J. M. TAVMESHEVA, S. M. -- "A Study of the Properties of Solutions of the System: Magnesium Phloride-Magnesium Sulfate-Weter by Means of Roysico-

chemical Analysis." Sub 13 Feb 52, Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnskov, Acad Sci USSR. (Discertation for the Degree of

Candidate in Chemical Sciences.)

Vechernaya Noskva January-December 1952 S0:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120016-3"



TAVEHELIDZE, A.M.; BOGOLYUBOY, M.M., akademik, nauchnyy rukovoditel'.

[Field theory methods in problems with a fixed nucleon source; abstract of a dissertation offered for the degree of candidate of physical and mathematical sciences] Metody teorii polis v sadachakh s fikeirovannya nuklonnym istochnikos; avtoreferat dissertatsii, predstavlennoi na soiskante uchenoi stepeni kandidata fisikomatematicheskikh nauk. Moskva, Akad.nauk SSSR, 1956. 5 p.

(MIRA 10:11)

(Nucleons)

Name: TAVKHELIDZE, A. N.

Dissertation: Field theory methods in problems with a fixed zero source

Degree: Cand Phys-Math Sci

Affiliation: Acad Sci USSR, Mathematical Inst imeni V. A. Steklov

Defense Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1957

TAVKHELIDZE, A. N., LOGUNOV, A. A. and SOLOV'YEV, L. D.

"Photoproduction Processes and Dispersion Relations," <u>Nuclear Physics</u>, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1957 (North Holland Publishing Co. - Amsterdam)
(Received 25 Mar 57)

Abstract: Dispersion relations for photoproduction of \mathcal{T} - mesons on nucleons are obtained. The rele of "bound states" is discussed in connection with an analysis of the unobservable energy region. The matrix structure of the photoproduction amplitude is considered. The dispersion relations are presented in a form convenient for phase shift analysis.

Joint Inst. of Nuclear Research, Lab of Theoretical Physics, Dubna USSR (for Logunov and Tavkhelidze)
Moscow State University (for Solov'yev, L. D.)

Dispersion correlations for meson-nucleon collisions in the proximity of nucleons at rest. Soob. AN Grus. SSE 18 no.1: 19-24 Ja '57. (MERA 10:5)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Stalina.

Predatavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii V.I. Manasakhlisovym.

(Collisions (Muclear physics)) (Mesons) (Nucleons)

LOGUNOV, A.A.; TAVKHELIDZE, A.N.

Dispersion correlations and equations of phase displacements for meson-nucleon collisions in the proximity of nucleons at rest.

Soob. AN Gruz. SER 18 no.5:533-540 My '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Thilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Stalina. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii V.I; Mamasakhlisovym.

(Mesons) (Nucleons)

TAVKHELIDZE, A. N.

"Methods of the Field Theory in the Problems with Fixed Mucleon Source."

dissertation defended for the degree of Cand. of Phys-Math. Sci. at the Inst. of Math. im V. A. Steklov,

Defense of Dissertations (Jan-Jul 1957) Section of Physical Math. Sci. Vest. AN SSSR, v. 27, No. 12, 1957, pp. 108-9

AUTHOR

LCGUNOV, A.A., TAVKHELIDZE, A.N.

56-6-16/56

TITLE

Dispersion Relations for Photoproduction of Mesons on Nucleons (Dispersionnyye scotnosheniya dlya reaktsiy fotorozhdeniya w-mezonov

na nuklonakh. Russian)

PERIODICAL

Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol 32, Nr 6, pp 1393 - 1403

(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

In the present paper these dispersion relations are derived by the BCGOLYUBOV'S method. The authors at first compute the amplitudes of photoproduction; the course of the computation is followed step by step. Next, an auxiliary amplitude of this reaction and its properties are dealt with. The study of the role played by the bound states on the occasion of the processes of photoproduction is essential because it is connected with the analysis of the unobserveable energy domain in the dispersion relations. Because of the smallness of the coupling constant. e (electric charge), the energy of the interaction with the electromagnetic field may be regarded as a perturbation. Therefore, also a development in series according to the eigen states of the energy momentum vector of the meson-nucleon system is possible. Next, information is given on the matrix structure of the amplitude of photoproduction . In conclusion, formulae for the dispersion relations are obtained on the basis of certain assumptions discussed in the present paper on the degree of increase of the amplitude of the photoproduction in infinity by the application of CAUCHY'S theorem. These dispersion relations are

Card 1/2

55-6-16/56

Dispersion Relations for Photoproduction of Mesons on Nucleons

then transformed by elimination of the domain of the negative energies.

(With 1 illustration)

ASSOCIATION

Not given

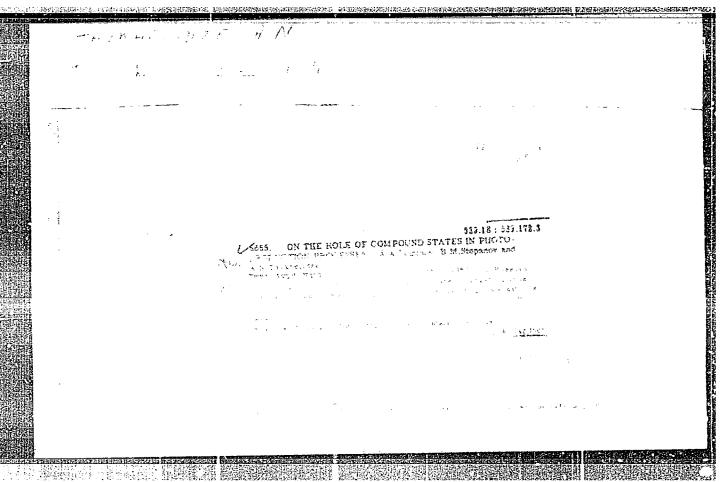
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Card 2/2



16(1), 21(1), 24(5)

AUTHOR: Tavkhelidze, A.N.

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SOV/155-58-2-37/47

TITLE:

On the Group of Renormalization in Problems With a Fixed Source of Nuclons (O renormalizatsionnoy gruppe v zadachakh s fiksirovannym nuklonnym istochnikom)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki, 1958, Nr 2, pp 169-173 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The method of the group of renormalization proposed by Bogolyubov and Shirkov [Ref 1] is used by the author for the investigation of the asymptotical behavior of Green's function in problems with a fixed source of nuclons. The author restricts himself to the consideration of the symmetric theory of Kemmer. In spite of a missing of closed nuclon loops, the obtained asymptotic expansion shows a certain "pole situation", where because of the assumptions on the behavior of the functions in the neighborhood of the poles nothing can be said. The author thanks the academician N.N. Bogolyuhov for giving the theme and A.A. Logunov and D.V. Shirkov for advices.

There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 1 American, 1 Swiss, and 1 Italian.

Card 1/2